The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 179.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Ten thousand people attended a camp meeting near Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

—The great Sunday School Assembly at Chautauqua Lake, New York, will open to-morrow evening.

—Representative Jas. H. Platt, of Virginia, has entered suit against the Washington *Sunday Gazette* for libel.

—The Government has decided to erect an iron bridge over the Platte river near Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and advertise for bids.

—John Elliott, a colored cook at the Commercial House in St. Louis, was found dead at the foot of the stairs in the lower hall of the house on Saturday morning, having been stabbed to the heart with a dirk.

—Company I, Third Cavalry, has been ordered from Ft. McPherson to join General Pope's command in Kansas, and will march to Grinnel station on the Pacific Railroad. The object is to protect the Kansas Pacific, made unsafe by roving bands of hostile southern Indians.

—Female canvassers for petitions in favor of a local option election in San Francisco say they are meeting with good success and will obtain the requisite number of signers. It is expected that the Supreme Court of the State will decide on the constitutionality of the law to-morrow.

—A suit has been brought in the Campbell county (Ky.) Court at Newport, by the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, against the Louisville Short Line Railroad, to recover thirty thousand dollars arrears in rents for the bridge, and asking that a receiver be appointed for the road.

—Eleven persons belonging to a workmen's excursion party from Bristol, England, went out for a trip on the bay off Teignmouth. The boat, which was overloaded, capsized, and four women and one man were drowned. At the inquest a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the boatman.

—The Massachusetts State police have information that Thomas Cahill has been arrested at Carahilla, Ireland, charged with the murder of Bridget Landergan, a servant girl, in the Dorchester, Mass., district, on the 5th of last December. Cahill is held to await a requisition from the United States Government.

—A Columbia, Tennessee, dispatch says Robert Mitchell and Andrew Thomas, both colored, lost their lives on Saturday. Mitchell endeavored to clean out an old well and was suffocated by foul air. In attempting to draw him out, Thomas became exhausted twenty-five feet from the bottom, and falling back, was instantly killed.

—The Arkansas Constitutional Convention has adopted the franchise article of the new Constitution. It provides that every male citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, is twenty years of age, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months and of the county six months and of the precinct one month, shall be a qualified elector.

—Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, has signed the death warrants ordering the execution on 21st of August, in the parish of Assumption, five men who in April last murdered and robbed Elisha Eastwood, an old flat boatman, in that parish, for his money. The names of the condemned are Anderson Perry, John Lee and Antoine Mowrie, James Williams and James Robertson. One is a white man, two are so light as to pass for white, one is a mulatto, and one a negro.

—Major W. E. Merrill, of the Corps of Army Engineers, has been assigned to duty as Light House Engineer of the Fifteenth District, with the headquarters at Cincinnati. Major Chas. B. Suter, of the Corps of Army Engineers, has been assigned as Engineer of the Fifteenth Light House, with headquarters at St. Louis. These officers are assigned under the act of Congress extending the jurisdiction of the Light House Board over the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Scandal at Oak Bluffs—Failure of an Attempt to Tar and Feather a Man—One Person Killed.

BOSTON, August 2.—A special from Oak Bluffs to the *Advertiser* says: For some weeks there has been a good deal of scandal in connection with a Mr. Vinslon, of Edgarton, and S. K. Elliott, of Worcester, who have occupied a cottage in company with two married women belonging to Edgartown. These men have been threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, and Vinson, fearing trouble, left the Island some week ago. Last night a party of men went to the cottage and called out Elliott. After a considerable struggle they forced him into a wagon, in which was a pot of tar and a bag of feathers. Elliott drew a revolver and fired twice, the second shot killing Caleb Smith, a brother of the two women. The report of the pistol frightened the horse, which ran away and threw the whole party from the wagon. Elliott escaped and surrendered himself to the authorities. Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the affair.

THE SEA SERPENT OF 1818.

One Hundred and Twenty Feet Long, Larger than a Horse!; Humps on the Back Five to Six Feet Apart, and Head Like a Seal—The Story as Seen by One of Our Oldest Citizens

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, July 25th, 1874.

Some important events of time may be rescued from sinking into oblivion, which induces me to present for the present generation a scene of which I was a witness in my youth, and which is as fresh in my memory as if it had transpired only yesterday. Although the larger number of other witnesses were of maturer years, and have passed off from the scenes of life, yet I have conversed with them since the event on the subject, among whom were several members of the Society of Friends, who subsequently were preachers and leading members of the Lynn Society, and who related the story as I now present it. I am aware that the masses of that, and of the present day, have no faith that such an animal was ever; this, probably, was more the fear of being hoaxed and their pride being wounded than from fear of any evil being the result.

On August 21st, 1818, several persons of Boston stepped at Lynn in their return from an excursion of pleasure from Nahant, and stated that while crossing the beach, schools of fish, perch and hardheads, were thrown upon the beach, left high and dry by the receding waves, and at a short distance a large animal was playing in the water, and had driven these fish on the shore. It being twilight, they came on to Lynn. This news soon spread. I arose at 2 o'clock A. M., on the 22d, and proceeded to Red Rock, a short rocky promontory running into deep water; there were about one hundred persons on this same errand. We patiently waited until 5½ A. M., when one person said, "Look at the Nahant road!" and the question was, what is that which looks like long planks, bobbing up and down, showing an unequal surface? The Serpent!" The whole crowd rushed, as if by command, clambering over fences, gullies, and through long grass, until they reached the plain beach. When half way across we came up to him, right about face. We ran parallel with him, until he reached within eighty to one hundred feet of Red Rock, when a boy threw a stone towards him. It sunk immediately, and I saw the wake he left when half way across Swampscott bay or harbor, which was the last I saw of him.

He moved in a steady, rapid, stately manner, as if unmindful of any spectators, between us and a clear sunshine unobstructed by cloud or mist, the sea calm, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet from us; his length apparently one hundred to one hundred and ten feet; of the diameter of a large barrel; of a glistening brown or dark color. The head up, just inclining to a perpendicular, from three to four feet from the sea; more fat and bunt than a horse's head. He moved as fast as we could rapidly run.

On the 221 thousands came down from Boston, of whom there was the U. S. Marshal Prince, who gave a long detailed, correct, and interesting account. He saw him on the eastern end of Nahant, at times between 12 and 3 P. M. He was a highly respectable, influential man. Men were appointed to office in those days, not so much for political professions as for their integrity, capacity, and efficiency. I visited the Essex Institute to search for the files of the Boston papers of that day, and found two, which the report of Captain Rich, who got near enough to strike a harpoon on him, which glanced off, and he sunk into the deep. Also Saturday Mr. T. Hodgkins, a seafaring man, whose description is this varying from my own, says he was "one hundred and twenty feet long, larger than a barrel, the humps on the back five to six feet apart, head like a seal. His motion was up and down, more like a caterpillar than like a snake or eel, sideling, which gave the appearance of prominences." These persons saw him on the 20th of August, at or near Cape Ann, thirty to forty miles below Nahant. Now I saw it on the morning of the 221. So there is but little discrepency in the accounts. I doubt whether any one had a better chance of seeing him, when the circumstances and time we occupied are taken into view, than we had. All the accounts of it's being seen one year previous, and the one succeeding, in the ocean and on the coast, generally gave this same description of him, with but little variation, and that may be from what was the position and distance of the observer, light or cloudy, or deep tone by the glare of the water, or from the judgment and imagination of the beholder. This may be set down as a reliable fact—an uncommon sea animal of large dimensions, was on our coast in 1818. OBSERVER.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Beecher's Sister Advises Him to Confess.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Again Interviewed.

A Letter of Sympathy from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. Tilton Before the Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1874.

Plymouth Prayer Meeting.

The usual Friday evening meeting was held at Plymouth church last evening, about two hundred people being present. The services, like those of the preceding week, were characterized by perhaps more fervor and fellowship, and references to Mr. Beecher in the prayers were continuous and frequent. Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, chose for the ground work of his short discourse the chapter beginning, 'Behold how good and how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and the text, with "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." Mr. Halliday pointed out the application of these precepts by reading a number of letters he had received from old members of the church.

Beecher's Friends.

One writes: "I shall love and adhere to Mr. Beecher to the end, loving with a pure and heavenly love, as commanded in the scriptures. Before, as I have, from early childhood under his teachings, and receiving so much benefit and instruction up to the present time, come what may, I shall always have the high and noble opinion of Henry Ward Beecher—how much he has been and is to me." Another says: "Bless his heart! How you will miss him; and he will miss his people, too!"

A New Story.

To a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher for many years is attributed the following story made public this morning: 'I know that Mr. Tilton told me that Moulton having learned that Mr. Beecher had got possession of the paper which Mr. Tilton wrote, clearing him of wrong-doing, he went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats, but I know he went with a pistol in his pocket, prepared to get that property, by threats, if necessary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so at the time.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, in an interview, says: My belief is that Theodore Tilton has for the past three years been

Cackling to Lay This Egg—

his statement—and used my lecture as a pretext. The investigating committee is, in my judgment, a very poor substitute for legal proceedings. Mr. Beecher selected the men who compose it. Its verdict, whatever it is, will not be satisfactory to the public, unless the public have evidence that satisfies them quite independently of the committee. Personally I might feel inclined to accept their verdict, but the world looks for judgment authoritative and final. I feel no especial sympathy for Theodore Tilton, and feel the greatest reluctance to withdraw my confidence in Mr. Beecher.

Beecher Advised to Confess.

The *Tribune* publishes the following: It has been widely reported and is generally believed in Brooklyn that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, who has been on extremely intimate terms with Mrs. Woodhull, has avowed her belief in the unchastity of Mrs. Woodhull's stories, and had gone so far as to urge upon her brother a public confession of his sin in the Plymouth church, she proposing to appear on the platform in his place on the occasion and confess his confession, and herself to conduct the services.

Another Interview With Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

An *Argus* reporter has had another interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the material parts of which are as follows:

Rep.—You have no doubts in your mind but that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to Susan B. Anthony?

Mrs. S.—Not the slightest, not any more than though I had heard it myself. Susan always speaks the truth.

Rep.—And that confession was of a criminal intimacy with Henry Ward Beecher?

Mrs. S.—Yes; criminal as the word is generally understood, Mrs. Tilton did not look upon it in that way.

Rep.—But it was a confession of what Mr. Tilton has since charged?

Mrs. S.—Precisely.

Rep.—You know beyond all doubt that Theodore Tilton told to you and to Mrs. Bullard the story of his wife's infidelity?

Mrs. S.—Certainly. The main facts of the case he told us at the time I have specified. Many incidents related by the Woodhull statement I had never heard of, but the story itself I heard from his lips.

Rep.—After Mr. Tilton had told you this story, did he ever deny it?

Mrs. S.—Yes, when the Woodhull thunderbolt had fallen, Mr. Wilkeson called upon Mr. Tilton, and the latter flatly denied having made any such statements regarding his wife. As soon as I was informed of this, I said to Miss Anthony: "I have proof of my story, and I want you to go straight to Mrs. Bullard's with me." We went there, and in an interview lasting over an hour I recalled to Mrs. Bullard Mr. Tilton's conversation to us on the Beecher matter, and she fully confirmed my statement to Miss Anthony. On the same occasion Miss Anthony, indignant at the message Mr. Wilkeson had communicated from Mr. Tilton, stated to Mrs. Bullard her interview with Elizabeth on that memorable night.

Rep.—To whom does this account in the Chicago paper refer in Theodore's letter?

Mrs. S.—To Mrs. Fernando Jones.

Rep.—What do you think of the statements credited to her?

Mrs. S.—Perhaps I ought to extend the same charity toward Mrs. Jones she has toward me. I believe that the interviewer reported her words incorrectly, at the same time I readily understood how, not knowing I had decided to make any thing public, Mrs. Jones might have told her story out of simple friendship for me. That is in order to hide the truth.

Rep.—Have you any idea what testimony Frank Moulton could render if he wishes?

Mrs. S.—Nothing more than that he has been in the confidence of Mr. Tilton for many years. After a visit which the latter once made to Mr. Moulton, Frank said: "We have had Plymouth church on its knees here." Of course his testimony ought to be had.

Rep.—Are you willing to appear before the committee, Mrs. Stanton?

Mrs. S.—No; not before that committee. When gentlemen who are are in the confidence of its proceedings tell me that the majority of every witness who appears against Mr. Beecher is to be impeached, I have no wish to give my testimony. I belong to a family of lawyers, and I have great respect for the law. When it comes before a civil court I shall willingly appear if summoned. There is no stronger proof that the committee have a difficult case in sustaining Mr. Beecher than its underhood determination to impeach the integrity of every witness against him, and no better proof of the strength of Mr. Tilton's position than its subterfuges in trying to undermine him by attacking the character of all the ladies of his acquaintance. Can Mr. Beecher in his circle boast of no perjurer, purer women than those identified with the various reform movements in this country? Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tilton need be ashamed of such acquaintances as Grace Greenwood, Delia Burleigh, Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony or Paulina Davis, who have all been honored visitors at his house. It is beneath the dignity of any man or committee to attempt to shadow lives like these.

Rep.—Have you heard from Miss Anthony since the publication of your statement?

Mrs. S.—I have. She has been on a lecturing tour, and has been very unwilling to say anything about the matter. She considered it would be a breach of confidence.

Rep.—Did you read Mr. Carpenter's statement?

Mrs. S.—I did, and in its confirmation I have to say that during my recent visit to Paulina Davis, at Providence, she told me that she had heard this story from Oliver Johnson's family long before I knew anything about it.

Rep.—What do you think of Mr. Tilton's arrest?

Mrs. S.—I was in hopes it would bring the case into the Court, but I suppose some other means will have to be taken to accomplish that end.

At the conclusion of the interview Mrs. S. observed: "I don't like to be represented by the press as striking a blow at a woman, but when it comes to the woman of the suffrage movement and Mr. Beecher, I prefer to let him kick the beam, though he may take some one woman with him."

Letter from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

The following letter, written by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton immediately after the publication of the Woodhull story, is made public this afternoon by Mr. Tilton having in his hands any use to be made of it which would serve "truth and justice:"

"My Dear Mrs. Tilton—I hoped you would be shielded from the knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you, and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it or allude to the matter, than which nothing can be imagined more painful to a pure womanly nature. I pray daily for you that earth will not wax wanton and unprovoken assault is aimed at you, but treasures to universal womanhood. Meantime your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore against whom those shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts. I am glad that the revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he wages against adversity, and bring him out, though much tried, like gold seven times fired. I have not spoken of myself. No word could express the sharpness and depth of my sorrow in your behalf. My dear and honored friend, God walks in the fire by the side of those he loves, and in heaven neither you nor Theodore nor I shall regret the discipline, how hard soever it may seem now. May He restrain and turn those poor creatures who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands. I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend. May His smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual summer to you.

"Very truly yours,

"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

Mrs. Tilton Before the Investigating Committee.

In the examination of Mrs. Tilton last evening, she recounted the efforts she had made to restrain her husband from going after strange women. He openly announced to her that he had wholly changed the views he had held on the marriage relation, and she had too much reason to believe that he was living the life which was consistent with that change. When he brought the Woodhulls to her house and imposed the harlots on her, she used every means in her power to induce them to leave, but they would not go. She finally, in despair, set up a struggle to remove them, and when the Woodhulls heard that, they left. Referring to the scene this night, when Susan B. Anthony was there, she said it was

A Scene of Great Violence and Excitement.

She said she never saw Theodore so crazed as he was that night. Miss Anthony slept with her, and made very free reference to the stories in circulation about Theodore's life. She said most solemnly that it was not true that she made any confession to Susan B. Anthony of any improper act on her part. All she had told her on that subject was that Theodore was circulating stories, and had been for a long time to her prejudice and that of Mr. Beecher. She had not a thought of saying that the stories were the word of truth in them. There was no truth in that statement. It was entirely false. She does not believe that Susan B. Anthony would say that, however grave her position in the matter. She considered it would be a breach of confidence.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

A Diplomatic Rupture Between France and Germany Threatened.

Violent Scenes in the French Assembly.

Members of the Dominion Cabinet Charged with Swindling.

FRANCE.

The Government Urged to Recognize the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, August 1.—The *Journal des Debates* urges the Government to recognize Spain. I had better act now, rather than follow in the initiative of the Berlin Government later. The danger is pointed out of allowing Germany to gain a footing in Spain. The other journals advise a more friendly attitude toward Spain for similar reasons.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, August 1.—There was a violent scene in the Assembly to-day. Galloni de Istria, a Bonapartist, yesterday used the expression that the Republic had succumbed before the scorn of honest men. To-day he was challenged by members of the Left to repeat the words, which he did. Thereupon Victor Schoelcher, a Republican, gave him the lie, and several deputies from the Left rushed towards him, shouting and shaking their fists.

The President of the Assembly, unable to restore order, suspended the sitting. It is probable that several duels will follow.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, which is to sit during the recess, has been elected. It is composed of six Legitimists, ten members of the Moderate Right and Right Center, and nine of the Left. The Bonapartists are wholly excluded.

Don Carlos' Wife.

The *Moniteur* announces that the wife of Don Carlos has quit Paris in consequence of representations of the French Government.

Diplomatic Rupture with Germany Threatened.

PARIS, August 2.—Serious complications have arisen between Germany and France concerning Spanish affairs, and a diplomatic rupture between the powers is threatened.

Searching Bonapartists' Houses.

The police are again searching the houses of prominent Bonapartists and seizing documents.

CANADA.

Members of the Cabinet Charged with Swindling the Government.

MONTREAL, August 1.—The following story is current: Some time ago three members of the Cabinet met in secret conclave in this city, and very quietly swapped a piece of Government land worth $230,000 for another plot, the civil side value of which could not exceed $40,000 This transaction leaked out, and several indignation meetings have been held here and in Quebec. A member of the Government Election Committee and editor and part proprietor of *La Minerve*, a Government organ, is charged with having received $60,000 as his share of the spoils. The rest of the money is supposed to have been divided between other political friends. The members of the Cabinet who are charged with the affair are Solicitor General Chapleau Quimet and Archambolt. Attorney General Irvine has resigned from the Cabinet, and it is rumored that the Premier Commissioner of Crown Lands and the President of Council will follow suit. There is great excitement throughout the province over the disclosure of this affair.

WEST INDIES.

Change of Commission Rates in Havana.

HAVANA, August 1.—Fifty merchants of this city have entered into an agreement to charge one per cent. above the regular rates on all shipments and consignments, or disbursements on behalf of vessels, and on all freights obtained in money on listed thereof, and one quarter of one per cent. on all bills of exchange negotiated on commission from and after this date. The proceeds of such extra charge are to be paid to the Government as a contribution towards its maintenance.

GERMANY.

The Object of Sending a Squadron into Spanish Waters.

BERLIN, August 1.—The *North German Gazette* declares that the object of sending a German squadron into Spanish waters is merely to protect German residents in Spain.

AUSTRIA.

Sanitary.

VIENNA, August 3.—The International Sanitary Congress has closed its session.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement.

Decrease During July $1,282,866.

Reduction in the Government's Expenses in the Last Fiscal Year $3,211,372.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1874.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending July:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,228,050
Five per cent. bonds	311,205,200
Total coin bonds	$1,524,253,250
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	2,740,832
Legal tender notes	382,078,767
Certificates of deposit	55,955,000
Fractional currency	45,719,792
Coin certificates	33,469,000
Total without interest	$ 517,220,500
Total debt	$2,258,892,580
Total interest	26,894,258

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 77,113,210
Currency	16,913,232
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	55,955,000
Total in Treasury	$ 149,981,443
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,141,805,875
Decrease during the month	1,282,866

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	24,325,496
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,331,289
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,994,107
The total ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30 were as follows:	
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 19,641,593
War	42,313,927
Navy	30,992,857
Interior, Indians	6,692,460
Interior, Pensions	29,035,414
Interest on public debt	107,119,816
Premium on public debt	1,395,073
Total	$ 257,135,871

Being $3,211,372 less than for the previous fiscal year.

August Gold Sales.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the present month as follows: $1,500,000 on the first and third Tuesdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each, making in all $5,000,000.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention Called.

BOSTON, August 1.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day, and decided to hold a State Convention at Worcester on September 9th; also to issue a call to the Democratic voters of the State and all others opposed to misrule in the State and National Governments. The policy of the party on the subject of liquor was left to be determined by the Committee on Resolutions, but it is intimated that the basis of the campaign will embrace the adjudicacy of a stringent license law in the interest of temperance. Hon. Wm. Gaston will probably be nominated for Governor.

Republican Primary Elections in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The primary elections for the Republican State Convention, called for August 6th, were held here to-day. The main fight was on the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, between Packback, supported by Collector Casey, Senator West and others, and Marshall Packard, the present incumbent, supported by Governor Kellogg and the city Congressional delegation. Packard carried fifteen out of sixteen wards, with one ward doubtful. Pinchback was defeated in his own ward. There was much excitement, but no disturbance.

The Williamsport Church Controversy.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., August 1.—The Black-O'Hara church controversy will be argued on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The question at issue is concerning expert testimony taken by the examiner and now in print. It is voluminous, comprising more than two hundred pages, and opens to view the internal discipline of the Catholic Church, particularly as to the lawful relations of Bishops and priests in contrast with his absolute power claimed by the American Bishops. On one side of O'Hara there appears as experts Rev. D. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Corcoran, Theologian of the Vatican Council, and several others. Father Black appears as expert in his own case, representing the priesthood.

The Centennial of Chemistry.

NORTHUMBERLAND, August 1.—The exercises connected with the centennial of chemistry were resumed to-day. Prof. Smith, of Kentucky, addressed the Congress on the subject of a Liebig memorial and proposed a contribution. He hoped the contributors would be liberal, that American might take prominence in the work.

A long essay on American contributions to chemistry was read by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Conn.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 3, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, the barometer will continue rising, with northwest to northeast winds, generally clear, cool weather, except possibly light rains on the coast.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 3, 1874, 10:43 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 75; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 72; Fort Sully, D. T., clear, thermometer 67; Indianapolis, fair, clear, thermometer 67; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 72; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 71; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 75; Memphis, Tennessee, fair, thermometer 74; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 79; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 70; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 61; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 86; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 75; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 65; Vicksburg, Miss., fair, thermometer 85; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 67; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 79; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 68.

GEO. H. BOOM, Observer.

PHILADELPHIA.

More Money for Jay Cooke & Co.'s Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Mr. Lewis, trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., has received another dividend from Capt. Ainsworth, President of the Lemon Boom Navigation Co., amounting to $18,612 in gold, which credited in currency produced $20 332, which added to the previous dividends received a few days ago, amounts to $61,516 already received upon the $1,500,000 stock in that company held by the estate. Other dividends will follow.

The Postal Car Question.

Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was at the postoffice early this morning in consultation with Postmaster Fairman. After a conference they called upon Hinckley, and learned that he had consented not to withdraw the cars to-day, and that the question of their continuation should be decided at a conference on Monday. Bangs is clothed with authority, in the event of the withdrawal of the cars from the Wilmington Line, to enter into a limited contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for carrying the mails in postal cars from Baltimore to New York via Lancaster. Bangs and Postmaster Fairman also held an informal conference this morning with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad with reference to that service, but what conclusion they arrived at is not known.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record with Recorder Richardson, since our last report.

Congregational Welsh church of East Birmingham to Daniel Warltig, July 25, 1874, 40x80 feet on Wrights alley. Price.....$1 00

Charles L. Gothart to Joseph K. Cuthbert, July 22, 1872, 50x150 feet in Grantsville, Robinson township. Price.....$600

R. H. Neely to James C. Grohan, February 11, 1874, 24x107 feet on St. Clair street, Nineteenth ward. Price.....$850

Albert Hannian to Samuel Simpson, Jr., July 17, 1874, 16x50 feet on Main, Avenue, Thirty-first ward. Price.....$600

Quit claim deed from Benjamin McLata to Albert Hannian, March 28, 1874; two lots in Allentown 50x150 feet. Price.....$1

Joseph Fuchs to Thomas Meik, July 31, 1874; two tracts of land bordering Pan Handle Road, in Robinson Township, containing in all 5 acres, 2 roods and 27 perches. Price $10,125

Liberty Improvement Bank to Francis X Tribbill, June 6, 1874, 50x167 feet on Spring, Twentieth Ward. Price.....$2,500

R. C. Hammer and Catharine Hammer to Casimer Savage, July 8, 1874; one-third interest in lot 40x100, on Butler street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh. Price.....$950

Wm. Reardon to Daniel Meik, July 23, 1874, 24x120 feet on Evergreen Hamlet road. Price.....$620

C. F. K. Kyper to Wm. Reardon, April 1, 1874, same lot as above. Price.....$620

Sheriff's poll deed to Gustavus Stoy, June 13, 1874; interest of Michael Haggerty, in lot in Stoy's plan, Howley avenue, 8x ninth ward, with buildings. Price.....$50

The Chautauqua House.

The Sunday School Convention, as well as the increased favor of the Chautauqua Lake Region will attract hundreds of visitors during the present month to that Elysium of the weary—Mayville. In view of this fact we desire to tender a piece o' advice to our friends—to whisper in their ears that they will find the very best accommodations at the Chautauqua House, kept by mine host, Capt. Horace Fox. The hotel is a very large establishment, located on the bank of the Lake, and from it a full view may be had of the aqueous mirror stretching for miles in the front. The rooms in this house are large, airy, well ventilated and well furnished. The table accommodations will suit the most fastidious epicure. As the bar may be had the choicest liquors, cigars, &c. The billiard room is fixed for the fullest enjoyment of that game, and there is in connection with the house a fine livery establishment, Yachts, &c., by which pleasure may be had at short notice. Bath houses in addition to these attractions, the "Chautauqua" is in the hands of courteous gentlemen. Capt. Fox is very attentive to wants of his guests, and is efficiently aided by his clerk, Mr. Joe. Wright. The rules in the office in such a way as to make any visitor to the house a friend to it thereafter, and who is a treasure in the position he holds.

We say this much of the Chautauqua, because a sojourn there made us cognizant of the facts and we assure our readers who may contemplate a trip to this lakeside retreat, that they will find at the Chautauqua House, a wealth of pleasure, and in the air such rejuvenating health, that the name fever after their visit will recall the very happiest memories.

THE ALLEGHENY DEATH ROLL.

Official List of Those Drowned in the Great Flood—Name, Age, Residence and Occupation.

The following is the official report of the persons drowned in the late deluge in Allegheny, as reported to Health Officer Hoch of that city:

BUTCHERS' RUN.

1. August Bolster, aged 5 years; resided on O'Hara street and was buried on Troy Hill.

2. Louis Huber, 13½ years of age; resided on O'Hara street and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

3. Wm. Hare, aged 3 weeks; resided on Centre street, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

4. Henry Hess, 48 years of age; resided at No. 116 Chestnut street, a constable by profession, and was buried in the Troy Hill Cemetery.

5. Henry Schafer, aged 26 years, resided at No. 41 Second street, was a cooper by occupation, and was buried in the Troy Hill Cemetery.

6. Joseph Schnepper, 52 years of age, resided on O'Hara street, and was buried with family in St. Mary's Cemetery.

7. Louisa Schnepper, 2 years of age.

8. Mary Schnepper, 15 years of age.

10. Lizzie Schnepper, aged 11 years.

11. John Schnepper, aged 4 years.

12. Unknown male child about ten years of age, buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

13. Mary Connelly, 52 years of age, resided on O'Hara street, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

14. Rosa Metzler, aged 11 months, resided on O'Hara street, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

15. Sophia Metzler, aged 28 years, resided on O'Hara street, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

16. Jacob Metzler, resided on O'Hara street, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

30. George Knochel, a child buried in Troy Hill cemetery.

22. Andrew Merdium, a child buried in Spring Hill cemetery.

23. Caroline Merdium, a child buried in Spring Hill cemetery.

24. J. T. Fuchs, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

25. Joseph Fuchs, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

26. Barbara Fuchs, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

27. Archibald Arnold, aged 22 years, resided on Madison avenue, buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

28. Mrs. Henry Leopold, resided on O'Hara street, was buried with rest of family in St. Mary's Cemetery.

29. Son of Henry Leopold.

30. " " "

31. Daughter " "

32. " " "

33. —— Hubert, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

34. Mrs. Hubert, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

35. —— Geisser, aged 40 years, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

37. Mr. Hufnagle, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

38. Margaret Hufnagle, 35 years of age, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

39. Henry Mathers, 24 years of age, resided on East street, was a tanner by occupation, and was buried with the rest of the family in St. John's Cemetery.

40. Charles Mathers, aged 4 years.

41. Mrs. S. Mathers, 25 years of age.

42. Emma Mathers, aged 9 months.

43. Wm. Humbard, 25 years of age, resided at No. 252 Ohio street, buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

45. Michael Schlatter, 54 years of age, resided at 216 Spring Garden avenue, and was buried in Troy Hill Cemetery.

46. Emma Schlatter, aged six months; resided on Spring Garden avenue and was buried in Troy Hill cemetery.

47. Mrs. Mary Conlon, aged 55 years, resided on East street; buried in Braddock cemetery.

48. Mary Conlon, aged 7 months, resided on East street, and buried in Braddock cemetery.

49. Theresa Conlon, aged 14 years, resided on East street, was buried in Braddock cemetery.

50. Julia Rockauf, aged 9 months, resided on East street, and was buried in Troy Hill cemetery.

51. J. Sherno, aged 4 years, resided on East street, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

52. John Rodger, aged 17 years, resided on East street, and was buried in Broadhead Cemetery.

53. Minnie Wolting, aged 14 years, resided at No. 259 Madison avenue, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

54. Mrs. Mary Winkler, aged 28 years, resided on East street, and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

55. Child of Mrs. Winkler, buried in Lutheran Cemetery.

56. Lizzie Connelly, aged fourteen years, resided on O'Hara street and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

57. Fuchs, daughter of J. F. Fuchs, four or five months old.

WOODS RUN.

1. Mary Forden, seven years of age, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

2. Mary Forden, 28 years of age, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

3. James Forden, 26 years of age, engineer by occupation and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

4. Harry Forden, 5 years of age and buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

5. —— Forden, boy aged 2 years buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

6. Willie Gorman, aged 3 years, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

7. John Gorman, aged 30 years, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

8. —— Gorman, boy aged 6 months, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The following bodies were found floating in the river, and were buried from Allegheny, and the certificates returned to that city.

1. Mrs. Thorne, 35 years of age, resided in Manshill, and was buried in South Side Cemetery.

2. George Hoover, aged 7 years. Drowned in Chartiers creek and buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

3. M. McVay, female, 35 years of age, drowned at Saw Mill Run.

4. Thomas Hunter, aged 50 years, Drowned at Saw Mill Run and buried in South Side Cemetery.

5. Elizabeth Jones, aged fifteen years, drowned at Saw Mill Run, and buried in South Side cemetery.

6. Mary Britton, aged 42 years, drowned in Saw Mill Run and buried in Union Township.

These are all the bodies buried from Allegheny and officially reported to the Health Officer. The bodies recovered from Saw Mill and Laugh ln's Runs, and buried from this city, have not yet all been reported to the Health Officer.

**AMONG THE RUINS

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109¼.

THE NEW YORK *World* sees in the Illinois Democratic declarations, an equivalent to Irish Home Rule, which is practically Fenianism. Will the *Post* please explain how widely this is separated from Communism?

FROM the indications we judge that we are to have a new illustration of Democratic toleration at Vicksburg. Arms, and even cannon have been secured, and the unterrified propose to hold an election without interference or participation on the part of the colored people. Governor Ames should make the proper demand for Federal troops.

FEARFUL charges of corruption and wrong are made against Baxter, whose prominence in the Arkansas imbroglio will be remembered. About the only good thing said of him is that he has abandoned the Republicans and gone over to the Democrats. But even that party is saddened by the change, and intimates that his room is preferable to his company.

IT is not entirely certain that the Commission authorized by Congress to govern Washington during the *interim* will prove a success. Already there are rumors of failure, and there are those who claim that, properly controlled, Shepherd is better adapted to the management of Washington improvements than any other person that can be found. What more can be said, except that the control should be rigid and complete?

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT, which we publish in another column, shows a reduction during July of $1,283,866. The Treasury contains $71,113 210 in coin, $16 913,232 in currency, $33,469,000 coin certificates, $55,955,000 special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, and $382,000,000 outstanding legal tenders. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were $287,133,873 17.

THE latest wail from our local Democratic journal is that the President does not remain at Washington, and devote himself to the interests of that "true and brave soldier," Fitz John Porter. This is sad. A soldier that stood calmly by, and saw brave men falling by thousands at Antietam, while his corps of 16,000 men were idle, and who made a very lame defense against Pope's charges, is "brave and true" with a vengeance. We have not had much patience toward this sympathetic plea for a second trial, as all we have seen merely assumes that had he obeyed Pope's orders he could not have remedied the case at Manassas. But that he willfully disobeyed, which is the gravamen of the whole charge, we have seen no evidence to disprove. Of course a "brave and true" soldier of this sort needs attention.

WE HAVE already remarked the kind allusions of the press in other cities to the importance of sending assistance to the sufferers from the flood in Allegheny. The Philadelphia *Age* thus speaks on the subject: "The people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City are also our neighbors, and we are called upon to bind up the wounds and pour oil upon their bruises. There are hundreds of people in Philadelphia who can afford to give liberally for the relief of the sufferers in the Western portion of the State. They should remember Pittsburgh when living in comfort in this city or luxuriating at Cape May, Newport, Saratoga or the White Mountains. Help for Pittsburgh from Philadelphia will add another leaf to the chaplet of benevolence which decorates the brow of the city of Penn." We may add to this that while Pittsburgh and Allegheny have done liberally for the sufferers, there is still great need, and the liberality of sister cities can be applied in cases where great benefit will be conferred.

THE *Post* devotes a long and carefully written editorial to a review of our remark that the enunciations of the Illinois Democrats were Communistic in tenor. As usual with it, the exact point in issue was missed, and it devotes its space to the discussion of certain generalities not really in dispute. The declaration made is, that the restrictions called for shall be made by "excluding them (National and State Governments) from *all* executive and legislative action," whereby it is claimed that society is interneddled with, monopolies fostered, and the like. These are the high-sounding terms in which Communism has invariably clothed its pretensions. Its real aim is to free the country of all executive and legislative control. It is a demand for license, as against law. Not to admit this is to assume the converse, that existing laws and executive action thus appealed against, do interneddle with society, foster monopolies, aggrandize privileged classes, and oppress and restrain individual freedom. It is a demand for releasement from all this, if this address of the Illinois Democracy is anything. We submit that there is not, at the present, any oppressive interference with individual liberty, or other things charged, resulting from the laws we have, or the method of administration. Hence the demand is for license, and so is precisely equivalent to Communism. To separate the innocent parts of the demand into so many generalities, and publish a homily on them does not free the entire subject from its real *animus*.

THE effect of the storm of a week ago on the hill beyond Soho has been very serious. A slide of larger proportions than has occurred for many years, has taken place, and the work of paving at two points, has been temporarily stopped. The condition of Soho hill should be looked into, and measures devised, if they possibly can be, to entirely remedy the trouble that there exists. We have a theory that the development of springs, from which water percolates between the earth and the rock, is the real cause of the trouble. An attempt was made in the Spring to remedy the trouble, by constructing a French drain, to catch water from the springs, and thus prevent future slides. But the storm of Sunday week seems to have started new springs, and hence the trouble. Between Forbes and Fifth avenue, properties have been practically destroyed. The poor people at that point, who have met with trouble and loss, are really objects of sympathy. Most of them have been compelled to abandon their dwellings, and are now engaged in various ways, in attempts to prevent the utter ruin of their little homes. We do not know how far the power of the Commissioners to improve Forbes and Fifth avenue extends, in cases of this kind, but presume they can do nothing to aid these distressed people. Fifth avenue seems to stand quite firm, the earth hearing up, as it crowds down the avenue; but it is evident that some effective remedy should be provided, if possible, against these earth slides.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

There are few persons of intelligence who do not recognize the great mental power and political influence wielded by Senator Morton, of Indiana. He is recognized as clear and comprehensive in his conception of facts and principles, and forcible in his utterances. His services during the war as Governor of Indiana, and his prominence and influence since as Senator from Indiana, have given him a national reputation. His eager interest in current political issues was illustrated by his speech in Terre Haute, on Friday evening last, in which he reviewed in a masterly manner the politics of the day. He announced at the outset the proposition that the Democracy, of choice and necessity, as seekers after power, criticise and arraign the Republican party. But while doing this, they are wildly inconsistent among themselves, being free traders in Maine, protectionists in Pennsylvania, and revenue tariffists in Indiana. So as regards temperance. That party, with a constant leaning toward intemperance, everywhere strives to keep on both sides of that question. It always, when in power, followed the policy of concealment, where violations of propriety or law were practiced by its followers. As against this the Republican party has been clear, consistent and outspoken, and has exposed and punished those in its midst guilty of wrong.

That part of the speech devoted to the financial issue is so clear and strong that we regret we have not space to give it entire. Referring to the last annual message of the President, he says, "in that message he asserted that the currency of the country, was the best that has ever been devised; that the volume of currency was not more than sufficient for the dullest season of the year; that since 1870 there had been an actual contraction to the amount of sixty-three millions, and that there had been a much larger comparative contraction by the growth of population, trade and commerce, the development of our territories and the organization of free labor in the South. He argued the necessity of returning to specie payments, but decided that it was impossible until our exports, exclusive of gold, paid for our imports, interest abroad, and other specie obligations. As a measure of expansion and relief he recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to increase the issue of the existing national banks forty per cent. upon their filing additional bonds to that amount upon which new currency should be issued dollar for dollar. This would have authorized an expansion of $145,500,000. A bill was drawn, the practical effect of which would have been to expand the currency $36 000,000. This the President vetoed. Near the close of the session the bill that became law, passed,—and the effect was to increase the volume of currency $40,000,000 by releasing the reserve on circulation." The Senator claims that finally nearly all came to this, which our readers will remember we have urged as the true position.

The Senator next addresses himself to the Democratic propositions to repudiate the national debt, expressed in their resolutions 1.—To abolish national banks, 2.—To issue $554,000,000 greenbacks to supplant the national bank currency, and 3.—To pay outstanding bonds in greenbacks. To the first of these he responds that the breaking up of the national bank system would involve the establishment of State banks, with all their crudities and evils, and require the calling in of $900,000,000 of debts now due the national banks, thus deranging business, and bringing distress on the country. To the second he replies that it exactly contradicts the demand they make for an early return to specie payments, beside breaking the national faith, which is pledged to an ultimate return to the specie standard. The volume of greenbacks governs this issue, and if it is practically doubled, the result will be great delay in resuming specie payments, and the depreciation of the greenback currency. To the last proposition the reply is made that it is practical repudiation. Whatever may have been said, years ago, and while it is true that the face of the greenback admits of the interpretation thus put upon it, the fact is that in 1869 Congress passed a law, defining the original legal tender law, and declaring that the Government bonds were redeemable, principal and interest, in coin. On this basis, these bonds have been bought and sold. Hence the Democratic proposition embodies practical repudiation. In closing this point, the Senaeor predicts that we will soon have a free banking system,—and thus be clear of the only objection to the old system—its monopoly features.

Touching the Civil Rights bill, the argument of Senator Morton is so full and convincing that we would gladly give it all. We command the following sarcastic paragraph to the attention of our readers:

There is something very remarkable in the operation of this prejudice against color. Persons who in their infancy were nursed by negro women, in their childhood slept and played with negro children, in youth and manhood were the daily companions of negroes in the workshop, upon the farm, in the carriage, and upon the journey, who employed negroes as body servants, and in that way were almost continually in their society, dressed by them, shaved by them, nursed by them in sickness, and in various way inhaling their breath a hundred times a day, and having with them that physical intimacy and contact which does not exist between equals in society; yet when the same negro, as a freeman, presumes to stop at the same hotel, or to ride in the same car with them, or to send his children to the same school with theirs, or to kneel in the same church, they are inexpressibly shocked, and declare that social equality will degrade and destroy society. They think to make a few votes by appealing to the prejudices and fears of the white people about mixed schools. In towns and communities where the children of each color are numerous enough to be formed into separate schools, there will be no trouble on the subject, and there has not been. But in districts sparsely populated or neighborhoods in which there are but few colored children, and where their proportion of the school fund would be wholly insufficient to maintain separate schools, and their parents are not able to maintain private schools for them, if they are not admitted into the public schools, they must grow up in ignorance and without education. And what harm would these colored children do in the public schools? They would interrupt nobody, though in many places they would be the victims of insult and oppression. The man who would say that under such circumstances these colored children must grow up without education, to be poor, ignorant, helpless and perhaps vicious throughout their lives, simply because it would be offensive to have them go into the same school house with white children, himself needs education in the principles of our common humanity.

The address proceeds to state that the Constitution of Indiana goes far beyond the civil rights bill in providing for the equal education of all; and that a Democratic judge had decided that under the State Constitution colored children must be admitted to the public schools. Relative to reciprocity, he takes the broad, and very proper ground, that so long as Canada remains a part of the British Empire, it should be treated as such, and therefore, that no treaty or reciprocity should be negotiated.

The remainder of the address is devoted to the questions of direct voting for President and Vice President, and to the control of railroads. In these there is nothing specially new. The power of Congress to establish uniform regulations for the control of inter-State railroads, and of States to control those within their own borders, is strongly affirmed. He announces this as the great question of the future. What was done in Congress last Winter was but preliminary to the full investigation of the subject, with a view to proper legislation. In closing his address, Senator Morton admits that mistakes have been made, but claims that the Republican party has never swerved in its devotion to the principles on which it was founded, and that it still continues its mission of establishing equality, maintaining purity, and promoting the development of this great country. It is not only the party of freedom, but of progress, purity, and reform.

THE steamship City of Peking, built at Chester, on the Delaware, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has received all her machinery, and will soon be ready for service. The working power of the engines is twelve per cent. greater than the power of any other compound engines built for merchant vessels.

POLITICAL.

HON. GEORGE S. HOUSTON has been selected by the Democrats of Alabama as their candidate for Governor.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, of Boonville, is looming up as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has taken the following photograph of Democracy: "Opinionless, at sea, wanting both leaders and ideas." This is probaby from a bottle picked up on the banks of Salt River.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Maine, will leave his home in a few days for Saratoga, where the Congressional Committee on a new Government for the District of Columbia, of which he is chairman, will meet for consultation.

THE Colorado Democrats have nominated T. M. Patterson for Delegate in Congress. The Republicans will probably be divided between the McCook and anti-McCook factions, Delegate Chaffee and the Denver *News* being of the latter.

IN Iowa the Democrats and Anti-Monopolists have tried to lie down together, after the fashion of the lion and the lamb; but the anti-monopoly lamb finds that to do this it must rest inside the lion, and there is trouble in the camp in consequence.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* thus expressed itself as an organ of the "white element:" "Who wants to convince a nigger? Plague take the nigger! Treat him as if he was not in the world. Concentrate your white votes and let the nigger slide."

THE negro appears again in Ohio politics, the Democracy of the Sixth and Seventh Congressional Districts having passed resolutions in opposition to the mixture of races in educational institutions. It is reported that the State platform will enunciate the same doctrine.

EX GOVERNOR PALMER has cast in his fortunes with the Democracy of Illinois, having had a leaning that way for some time. He says that the Republicans are under the control of political managers, and hopes to find freedom and purity in the Democratic arena. The Governor's childlike faith is sublime.

THE Republicans of New Jersey will hold their State Convention at Trenton on the 27th of August. A candidate for Governor is to be nominated. The names of George A. Halsey, Amos Clark, Jr., Marcus L. Ward and John Hill are prominently mentioned, and a lively time among the politicians is expected.

THE following candidates are announced in Lawrence county, for the several offices named: Congress, Hon. John W. Wallace; Assembly, E. S. N. Morgan, Jas. A. Gardner; John Q. Stewart and Hugh Flinn; District Attorney, G. D. Kuaster, Esq; Register and Recorder, W. W. Officer, R. C. Rhodes, J. W. Fulkerson and Jas. C. Stevenson; Commissioner, Jas. D. Bryson and Wm. Porter.

THE Republican County Committee, of Lawrence county, met on Saturday last, and fixed Friday September 4, for the primary elections, and on Monday following for the meeting of return judges. G. W. McCracken was chosen Senatorial and A. P. Moore and John Sword Representative delegates to the State Convention. Nominations this year are to be made by the Crawford county system, but the question of changing to the delegate system is to be voted on at the primary meeting.

PERSONAL.

CHAS. T. SPEKE, the African explorer, is dead.

THE Empress of Austria has arrived at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

CUSTER might as well be recalled at once. Wendell Phillips is preparing a lecture on the Indians.—*N. Y. World.*

PRINCE BISMARCK'S only rebuke to his would-be assassin was: "It is not fair when a man shoots at his fellow countryman."

MLLE. CORANI, an eminent Irish prima donna, will sing in oratorio at Plymouth before the Prince and Princess of Wales, on August 14.

A PIOUS exchange announces that "Elizabeth, Eliza, Isabella, Betty, and Bess are all derived from one name, Elizpeth, which means 'power of God.'"

AT Camp Brown, Wyoming, lately a young man named Gibson married a squaw twelve years old. The marriage was solemnized "amid an extraordinary exuberance of spirits"

J. S. CLARKE, the American low comedian, and brother in-law of Edwin Booth, is likely to return from a protracted stay in London, where at the Strand he was a great popular favorite.

JONES, of Vermont, said on his dying bed that he had never written a line which he cared to erase. The whole State was proud of him till it was found out that he could not even write his name.

THE Emperor of Russia has invited the Prince Imperial to pay him a visit at St. Petersburg, by way of returning the hospitality which Napoleon III. showed the Czar at Paris during the International Exhibition of 1867.

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT has, it is said, taken the necessary steps to have the petition praying for a dissolution of his marriage restored to the file of the Divorce Court, with a view to being heard by the Judge Ordinary in the usual way.

WE did not know until recently, although the London *Musical World* credits an American newspaper with the intelligence, that the name of the great soprano of the future is Kurukapkapy Kapkakukirukariky. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* must be the newspaper referred above to.

El Cronista informs us that on the 12th inst. Senor Mantilla, the new Minister from Spain to the United States, was married at San Ildefonso to Senora de Herrera, a charming Spanish widow. The bride was given away by Marshal Serrano. So we shall have one bachelor diplomatist the less at Washington next winter.

MME. D'OUBRIL, the wife of the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, who was recently drowned in the Jungfernsee, is thought to have committed suicide. She left a will, almost illegibly traced on a scrap of paper, in which she bequeathed the money accruing from the sale of her wardrobe to the poor and her diamonds to her sister-in-law.

MR. JOHN W. YOUNG, the youngest son of Brigham Young, and Heber P. Kimball, a son of the late Heber C. Kimball, have been in New York for a few days past. Addressing Mr. Young, a reporter said: "With regard to that woman who has left Utah and has been lecturing in the East on Mormonism, what are the facts? She has just returned to Utah." Young replied: "I think Ann Eliza is a very weak, foolish woman. Why, any candid, fair-thinking person who knows anything about her history, and who knows anything about the household economy of our people, will say that her stories of bad treatment and neglect and all that are mere idle tales. The truth is, there are a horde of busy-bodies always active in trying to work upon the weak and foolish of our people, especially if they think there is any money to be made."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT is said that the lumbermen employed at the booms at Bangor, suffer from a peculiar disease of the feet, which disables them for a time.

IRON seems to be rising. As iron makes railroads and the railroads make the country, this is the best sign of the times that has yet appeared.—*Phila. Press.*

DAVID LEWIS, of Philadelphia, while bathing at Narragansett Pier, Wednesday, was knocked down by the waves and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg.

SINCE the regatta, the farmers in the vicinity of Saratoga have all appeared in new store clothes. The extravagant prices paid for wagon hire is supposed to have been the reason.

A FOREIGN correspondence shows that the damage done by the storm in Moravia far exceeds the estimates. Eleven villages and two towns have been devastated. The Government has sent troops to assist the inhabitants.

EIGHTEEN clerks and employes of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, have been discharged for the purpose of reducing the force. It is rumored that a still further reduction of the force will take place during the present month.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "The live man iz like a little pig; he iz weaned young and begins to root early. He is the peppersass ov creation, the allspice ov the world. One live man in a village iz like a case ov the itch in a distrikt school, he sets everybody scratching at onst."

TREASURER SPINNER is constantly receiving curious letters containing still more curious demands. The following is a sample: "Please send me a new Bill or the worth of this bill. I droop the bill on the floor and one of my men had his dog there and his dog chewed part of the bill to peeces."

A RED MONSTER crossed with black, 40 feet in length, has been seen near Placerville, Cal. It was lying in a hollow on the side of a hill, its jaws distended, and its bifurcated tongue protruding. Its motion was slow and undulating, and crushing everything beneath it, it left a track in the grass similar to the swathe of a mower.

THE grasshoppers are doing immense damage in Boscawen, Canterbury, Franklin and other towns in New Hampshire. One farmer estimates that they have injured his hay crop to the amount of fifty tons, and another puts his loss at forty tons. They are now making a raid upon the fruit tress and corn tassels, devouring the latter as fast as they appear.

IF we view the human body in regard to its maladies and the season of the year, says an English observer, we shall find that Summer is divided from Winter by a line drawn from somewhere by the third button of the waistcoat. As the mercury in the thermometer goes up, our ailments go down. In cold weather the respiratory organs, in hot weather the digestive organs, are severally the places in which we go wrong.

THE abducted child, over whom the Philadelphia police have been so considerably exercised, and whose fate is yet in the land of uncertainties, is an interesting study to all newspaper readers. The daring abduction of this child from one of the most crowded districts in a great city and the immunity enjoyed by the kidnappers presents a phase of American social life in comparison to which social scandals sink into insignificance.

THE final conclusion of the Brady salvage case has been reached by the payment to Captain Brady of the $4,000 awarded to him by the Court, and one hundred and fifty dollars for costs incurred in the taking of depositions. The case and the decision of the Court have something more than a local interest, as the one raised a curious question under the salvage law, and the other settled very clearly the status and duties of passengers who render service to a vessel in distress.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law for the protection of animals. For over-driving or torturing an animal the limit of penalty is a year's imprisonment or $250 fine; railroads are forbidden to confine animals in cars more than twenty-eight hours at a time, and if at the end of this period their owners do not provide drink and refreshment for them they are subject to a fine of from $100 to $500. The word "animal" is made to include birds and all the brute creation.

THE stable keepers in Boston report the breaking out in that city of a contagious horse disease not generally fatal in its results, but which disqualifies the horse for labor for from three to ten days. The symptoms are a loss of appetite, weakness and discharges from the nostrils and eyes, sometimes accompanied by coughing. A disease somewhat similar in character, but which has resulted fatally in several cases, is reported in Delaware county, in this State, but only a very small number of animals, comparatively speaking, have thus far been attacked.

AFTER a careful examination is made of the copious telegrams received during the past two or three weeks from the frontier, it becomes quite evident that, whilst there are some scattering conflicts with the savages, there is not in any part of the far west anything like a general Indian war. In this opinion it is gratifying to know that General Sherman concurs. He says he does not regard the present Indian troubles as of a serious character, and thinks that as the season advances they will die out as they have done hitherto. An exaggerated Indian scare is the usual burthen of western intelligence, in June and July.

THE latest Virginia sensation is a mysterious murder. The victim was shot near his own house by man in ambush. Two neighbors of the murdered man have been arrested on the information of a negro who alleges that they paid him to help them in disposing of the body. In order to cover their own guilt they induced the negro to hide himself in the woods, evidently intending to direct suspicion on him in case the murder should be discovered. Suspicion of their intention dawned on the negro's mind, and not wishing to be offered up as a victim for others' crime, he denounced two of the murdered man's neighbors as the assassins.

YEARS ago Edgar A. Poe published his celebrated "Balloon Hoax." In the minutia of the management of the air ship he made mention of a method of a fixed altitude. It was simply a long rope coiled in the basket, the lowering of which retards the motion and brings the balloon to a lower position. Now, after the lapse of much time, the idea has been adopted by Mr. Donaldson, and submitted to a practical test. In his last ascent, that aeronaut found the drag-rope proved for itself all the writer of fiction claimed for it. The rope is about 400 feet in length, and when not in use lies coiled in the bottom of the car. When a lower position is desired, the rope is let out, and the friction of air upon it retards the progress of the balloon, bringing it to a lower level.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Middleborough *Gazette* says a recent purchase of 20,000 kegs of nails in New York has been made by the managers of some eastern nail factories, who are allowing their own works to stand still.

A SMALL steamboat, which is claimed to the fastest in the world, possessing a speed of 24.61 miles per hour, has been constructed in England for the East Indian Government. The dimensions of this extraordinary little vessel are: Length, 87 feet; beam, 12 feet; draft of water, 3 feet 9 inches.

A RAILROAD is building between Buenos Ayres and the port of Champana on the Panama, with the view of accommodating the traffic connected with the inland navigation of South America. The company in charge of the enterprise recently sought and probably obtained the sum of $1,900,000 in the London money market.

THE first locomotive that ran on a railroad on this continent was imported from England by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; was ordered in England by Horatio Allen, assistant engineer; was shipped from Liverpool, April 3, 1829, on board the packet ship John Jay; arrived in New York 17th of May, 1829; was sent up the river to Roundout, and arrived the 4th of July, 1829; from thence was transported by canal and arrived at Honesdale, July 23, 1829, and on the 8th of August made the trial trip. This locomotive was built at Stourbridge, England, and the boiler is now in use at Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

THE Albany *Express* of recent date says: "It may be noted as an extraordinary occurrence that no less than 3,650 tons of steel rails for the New York Central tracks arrived here last week. The rails are manufactured in Wales, and are of the Barrow & Londworth brands. The following is the order and rail of each boat as they arrived: Largo Watson, 425 tons; Everton, 420 tons; Town, 200 tons; Freeman, 300 tons; Clay, 250 tons; Ogden, 300 t ns; Thomas, 480 tons; Austin, 600; Van Santford, 675 tons. Total 3 650 tons." Only a few miles from Albany the Troy Bessemer Steel Works are standing idle for want of orders.

Madame Grisgoire and the Empress

Olive Logan writes some gossip about the ex Empress Eugenie and her corset maker, Madame Gringoire. Under the influence of the Imperial patronage the custom of Gringoire became fabulous in extent. Forty dollars per pair was the price paid by Eugenie, and Gringoire would make none for anybody under twenty dollars. Summoned to London about six months ago to attend "H. R. H.," the Princess of Wales, Gringoire found that her own body was more in need of attendance than that of her noble customer, and in London Gringoire made addition to a world of "false vain show!" in feminine outlines as well as other things. From Gringoire's former employes we learn that the Marchioness of Hastings is held by them to possess a beautiful figure, "only eighteen inches around the waist, such a bust, and such sloping shoulders." The ex Empress measures twenty-seven inches around the waist, but her bust is so very large that the waist looks very small, and she always wears coutil corsets; never silk nor satin. Gringoire made special night-corsets for her, made of little tiny bones not thicker than a pin, and with straps and buckles in front instead of busks. This was to preserve her figure, as she constantly feared losing her shape. The Empress's corsets were washed as well as made by Gringoire, at a cost of four dollars per pair. She has never had a new pair since she left the throne. Madame Gringoire went and called on her once at Chiselhurst, and found her dressed in a plain merino dress, with linen collar and cuffs. She told Madame Gringoire that she was very poor.

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CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1874, - - $778,951 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Death of a Child from Neglect—Anointing with Oil

[From the London Daily Telegraph.]

On July 17th a laboring man named Thomas Hinds, an elder of the sect called the Peculiar People, was placed in the dock at the Woolwich police court before Mr. Patterson, charged with the manslaughter of his child, Joseph Hinds, aged two years, by neglecting to provide it with proper remedies and medical attendance during its illness. On the previous day the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter against him, the evidence of Dr. Sharpe having satisfied them that if the child had had the ordinary attendance of a medical man he would have recovered. The child was ill for three weeks and in frequent convulsions, but the parents following the practice of the Peculiar People, who consider that to call in a medical man shows want of faith in God, sent for another of the elders named Hirry, who anointed it with oil and prayed over it. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from pleurisy and pericarditis. Hurry was called as a witness, and said that he had himself been committed for trial for the manslaughter of his child, and had been bound over to come up for judgment when called upon, and he also admitted that the sect had given a tacit promise to call in medical aid in case of small pox, but in no other case. They gave no medicine in any sickness, but they administered a little stimulant and nourishment by way of diet. They anointed with oil because they were directed to do so in the New Testament. St. James said that if any were sick among them they should call in the elders, pray, and anoint with oil. Mr. Patterson—Don't you know that the Gospel says those who are whole need not a physician, but those that are sick? Witness—We understand what the Lord was speaking about when he said that. Mr. Patterson—Would you not call in a doctor in case of an accident. Witness—We have great reliance in the Word of God, which has said that not a bone of the righteous shall be broken. The Clerk—Do you think that you are not liable to accidents as others are? Witness—I pray God to preserve me, and He has always done so, and while I have faith He will. The Clerk—According to you, no man who has an accident can have faith. The prisoner, who said all he had done was for the glory of God, was then committed for trial, bail in £100 being taken for his appearance at the next session of the Central Criminal Court. An opinion was expressed by the Bench that Hurry ought to be called up for judgment.

A STRANGE CASE.

An Innocent Man Serves Seven Years in the Penitentiary.

A pardon was recently issued by Governor Taylor, of Wisconsin, to James B. Carter, who has pent over seven years in Waupun on a life-sentence for murder, of which he was convicted largely on his own admission, at the LaCrosse county Court in 1867, but of which, it now appears, he was innocent. He was living with a shoemaker named Ira B. Wheeler, in Pepin county, Wisconsin. He and his wife differed, and she was regarded as quite loose. Quarreling about some shoe pegs she brushed over with her dress while he was at work, she picked up a hatchet, struck him in the head and killed him. Carter, terror-stricken, saw the deed, and attempted to fly, but threats of accusing him of the murder and persuasion induced him to stay and help hide the body. Suspicion was aroused, and both were arrested. On the plea that by confessing the guilt himself he could secure Mrs. Wheeler's discharge, and then her testimony, with other influences, could be used to secure his release, he was induced by counsel to admit the crime. Both, however, were convicted. The woman's discharge was secured by a writ of error on technical grounds, and Carter sent to the State Prison. His brother has persistently labored to prove Carter innocent and secure his release, and has left for Waupun with a free pardon granted by the Executive on a mass of documents showing the above facts, the man's good conduct in prison, etc. The official statement of the reasons for the pardon relates that the record showed the man was made a victim of the woman Wheeler and her friends, and pardon is recommended among others by the Judges who sentenced him, the District Attorney who prosecuted, and five of the jurors, several of the witnesses for the State, county officials, and nearly six hundred citizens of Pepin.

Rachel's Secret.

A correspondent of the *Arcadian* writes: "When I was in Paris I read in the *Figaro* an account of the villa at the Cannet which was the scene of poor Rachel's death. It seems that in a corner of the bed chamber, over a *prie dieu* chair, is the inscription:

H
MA
DMC
A
NCJ

No one has ever been able to make out what it means. It was placed there by order of Rachel herself, and contains, so they say, the secret of her life. A gentleman, in a letter to the *Figaro*, says he possesses the secret, and will reveal it as soon as the *Figaro* reappears; for, as you know, in consequence of its publication of the Comte de Chambord's letter, that paper is suspended for a fortnight. So we are obliged to remain in suspense about the mystery until the great gossip-monger greets us once more."

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Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 3 Union street.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

STATIONERY.

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc
ENVELOPES.
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARD and all PRINTING DIES. Special Inducements to parties buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, cor Wood St. and 6th avenue, and No. 238 Liberty St., (New Building,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
Offices, 94 Diamond Street,
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Practice in all the courts, State and U. S. Courts. Members of the United States Law Association.

ICE!
Reduction in Price.
On and after AUGUST 1st, 1874, we will sell Ice as follows:
40 to 100 lbs per day.....$1 25 per cwt.
100 to 200 lbs per day.....1 00 per cwt.
200 to 500 lbs per day.....87½ per cwt.
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CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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B. TIEGEL,
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Summer wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN STORE.
25 bales Wisconsin Hops
25 bags(½ Halves) dried Peaches.
25 bags Timothy Seed
1 car load Prairie Wrapping Paper.
1 car load White Lime.
To arrive—
8 000 bush White Oats.
2 cars Bar Corn.
2 cars Shelled corn.
Our specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with the shearing.
D. McMILLAN & CO.,
247 Liberty street.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK—100 Borden Eagle Brand Preserved Milk, the best article in the market. Pure Milk and Loaf Sugar just received and for sale by the case or at retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1874.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We deem it but due to our many patrons and the public, crowds of people that have thronged the establishment in the future as in the past, no scarcity of goods and plenty of good bargains. In all Departments of the House daily Fall trade, and more coming in daily. We now

Dress Goods,
Ladies' Summer Suits,
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Cloth & Silk Jackets, Sacques.

Special Bargains in
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas.
At 25, 27½, 45, 50, 62, 75 and 87½c.

DRESS LINENS FOR SUITS
At very low prices.
Grenadines and Hernanis
At extra low prices.
FINE DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
In all fabrics and qualities.

JULY PRICES.
Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.

PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS.
AT HALF PRICE.

SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of
Children's Braided Suits
At less than cost.
Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn
SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisets and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra good Bargains on
HOSIERY, GLOVE,
WHITE GOODS AND
EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES,
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DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
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A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
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All widths, well seasoned.
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SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
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Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Sandusky streets.
Prompt attention given to all orders. ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
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COAL DEALER'S,
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Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.
Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 41 West Diamond street, corner Wood, Allegheny, or at Jas. Painter co's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.,
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Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

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Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to the business of correspondents.

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5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from insolvent non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

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DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 3, 1874.

In several particulars, improvements in local financial affairs. The savings banks report gains during the month of July, an unusual occurrence, the tendency during July being to lose rather than give, in the volume of deposits. This fact argues prosperity or greater economy on the part of the poorer classes—at all events a surplus saving. The City Treasurer's office shows a larger aggregate amount of taxes than in former years, as paid up to the present, but not as large an amount relatively—he increases in total amount being taken into consideration of the several items that are to embarrassment, satisfactory arrangements are either in progress or have been completed, and the embarrassments are being relieved for the time. The meeting of Allegheny Valley creditors promises to be attended with satisfactory results, and the road will thus be relieved of bonded responsibilities under the able management of its present officers, it will undoubtedly prosper.

The advance of ½ per cent. in the Bank of England discount rate was an entire surprise to-day, nor does the statement exhibit show figures to justify it, the proportion of net reserve to liabilities being higher than last week, notwithstanding a decrease of £718 000 bullion. The inference therefore is that it is a mere precautionary step lest our recent loan negotiations with English houses should affect the current of exchanges. The other foreign news is unimportant; prices in London at first wavered a little and subsequently both were steadied and grew strong again. The Bank of France gained 16 390,000 francs during the week.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been looking into the work of the Redemption Agency. It has all its statements explain the causes of the delays for which the Agency has been widely, and no doubt hastily, blamed. He says:

The Agency to-day made returns for the redemptions received on Saturday, the 18th inst., so that its work is just one week behind. Over 300 remittances are now on hand for which returns have not yet been made. The Treasurer has found himself unable, even with the utmost exertions, to provide sufficient funds for making prompt returns for the notes redeemed. As the Currency act went into operation immediately upon its passage, the Treasurer was compelled to begin the redemption of bank notes at once, and no time was allowed for making the proper preparations. Suitable rooms and expert counters were required for the work, and these it was impossible to obtain on the instant.

The impression prevails that the negotiation of the five per cent. loan will continue an easy money market. The operation of the funding process will undoubtedly bring within the classed called bonds many governments held by savings banks and trust companies. These, of course, will be presented directly to the Treasury for redemption, resulting in the return of a large amount of money. That that money will seek reinvestment in government bonds is a very natural inference; yet real estate is now very low, and investments as with the inevitable changes of marketing the 4½ and 4 per cents United States sixes become a somewhat precarious investment, there is a chance, at all events, that other forms of investment may be sought for. An small amount of this sort has been secured under the Secretary's circular shows that the average American capitalist looks to other sources of profit than government bonds, and never more hopefully than now.

A *Tribune* correspondent writing from Allentown, this State, says: The iron trade, which has been so greatly depressed, is recovering from its prostration in some districts of the State. In this immediate section some of the prominent iron works have partially resumed, and it is understood that other furnaces are to be blown in soon. The Fundale Works of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company have commenced operations. The Crane Works are about to blow in another furnace. The Allentown Rolling Mill will resume upon the completion of necessary repairs. The Valentine Works, near Williamsport; the Gerard Furnace, Sharpsville, which has a capacity of 50 tons a day; the Erie Mills, the Rosina Furnace, the Saucon Works, the Onondaga, and several other mills at Newcastle, are in operation, some of them running double time. There is still some difficulty between the ironmasters and puddlers in the interior of this State about the matter of wages. The workmen employed at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Baldwin, Dauphin, have struck against a reduction in their wages of from 10 to 25 per cent., and the puddlers at Altoona and Hollidaysburg, it is said, say they will do the same if a reduction is made in the present scale of prices. In the Cambria County iron district, parties alleged to be striking miners and puddlers have been guilty of gross outrages in attempting to blow up mines, and in destroying the property of the company.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	111	111½
5-20—1864.	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110	110¼
" 1865 new.	110¼	110¼
" 1867	117	117¾
" 1868—coupons	117	117¾
10-40's	110	110
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-67s—coupons	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	100
Erie	32	32
R. W. & H.	15¾	15¾
C. C. & I. C.	18¾	18¾
Pa. Central	35¾	35¾
Do. Pref	54¾	54¾
Michigan Southern	75¾	75¾
Do Central	73¾	73¾
North Western Common	38¾	38¾
Rock Island	99	99¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88½	89
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29
Union Pacific	24	23¾
Toledo & Wabash	35¾	35¾
Chicago and Alton		108
Adams Express	108¾	
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express		49¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	73¾	73¾
Canton		49
Pacific	111¾	111¾
Fort Wayne		93
Maseilles and St. Joseph	25¾	25¾
Do. Preferred	39¾	39¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 19 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	70¾	
" scrip	70¾	
Reading	11¾	12¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	126
Oil Creek	5¾	
Lehigh Valley		61¾
Central Transportation	4¾	4¾
Empire do.	5¾	6
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	64	

NEW YORK, August 1, 1874.

Money closed at 2 per cent. on call; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling was dull at 485¾@487¾ for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight. The customs receipts were $565 000 today, and for the week $2 581,846. The imports of dry goods for the week were $3 304 565; merchandise, $3 944 232; produce exports, $6,661,788; specie export, $1,243 240. Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with sales in the interim at 109¾@109¾. The carrying rates were 1, 3 and flat. It is reported the Treasury will sell $10,000,000 gold in August. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $962,000. The clearings were $41,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm. Stocks opened weak, particularly for C. C. & I. C. The former is the special favorite of the company, state that they are paying coupons of the consolidated first mortgage bonds and coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the individual roads which go to make up the whole road, as these latter bonds are exchanged for the consolidated first mortgage. They are not paying second mortgage coupons of any class on this road, with exception of those on the Columbus & Indianapolis Central branch. These bonds to the extent of $811 000 are on the direct part of the road, and are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company. Among the sales to-day were 7,500 shares Western Union, 7,000 Lake Shore, 16 000 Pacific Mail, and 4 000 C. C. & I. C.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,155 500
Specie, increase	1 353,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,104,100
Deposits, decrease	1 072,000
Circulation, decrease	16,600
Reserve, increase	1 144 100

Governments—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5 20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64 115¾; do of '65, 111¾; do of '65, new, 110¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; do ex div., 117¾; 10 40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds—Missouri sixes, 92½; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 10.

Stocks—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 109; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73¾; American Express, 63¾; U. S. Express, 49½; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 100; Erie, 32; Reading, 47½; Hudson River, 123¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 72¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Northwestern, 38¾; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 99½; New Jersey Central, 100¾; do Paul, 24¾; do preferred, 54¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29; Illinois Central, 123¾; do leased, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Chicago & Alton, 108; do preferred, 125; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago and Alton, 152½; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97; Lafayette & Indianapolis, 19½; Union Pacific, 23½; Central Pacific, 89¾; Union, 93¼; Harlem & Erie, 104; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½.

LONDON, August 1.—P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £10,000 Consols 93¾@93¾ for money and account. 5 20 '65 109; '67 109½; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5, 104¾. New York Central, 93; Erie 37¾; do preferred, 47.

PARIS, August 1.—Rentes, 110f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, August 1.—5 20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 1, 1874.

General business was unusually quiet during the week just closed, although it is usually dull at this season of the year, and then the excitement incident to the recent demand was not without a depressing influence. The inquiry generally at the leading marts was confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, people generally seem determined to carry just as little stock as they can possibly help; while as regards values, there have been no important changes since the middle of last week, especially in so far as further advances. The markets have seen gluts with vegetables and fruits all week, and considerable accumulations of some instances are scarcely safe to rest as sufficient on consignment of this character to pay commissions and charges, while in the case of berries the supply must soon thereafter, in consequence of its perishable nature, be entirely cut off. Sales are restricted, as has been the case this month, to 15 hours' arrival, dealers having to do as best they can, during the remainder of the short period. In many localities, other than Pittsburgh, the same state of affairs exists.

APPLES—Continue very dull with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand and prices may be quoted at $1@3 per bbl.

BRANS—$2 25@3 ₩ bushel, as to quality, the latter rule for choice.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged. Dealers generally report a fair demand and steady sales.

CHEESE—Sticks-creams quotable at 13@15c ₩ lb; factory, two tubs. Worth Berries 8@9c ₩ lb; sticks.

CRACKERS—Prime Oslo Factory is quoted firm at 6½@6¾ in jobbing way.

EGGS—Continue dull, although prices remain unchanged as compared with yesterday; 16@16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,000 barrels; shipments, 1,000 barrels. Spring Wheat Flours, $5,50@7 for No. 2 to choice; $7@7 50 for No. 1 do; $7 50@8 for XX brand, $8 50@9 for XXX do; $9@10 for family brands, $10@12 for fancy do.

GROCERIES—Laverell's fair cargoes quality, delayed in Suez, the cause of the rise which went up well and prices are firm but unchanged. Our New York dispatch of yesterday reported Buffalo Sugars as better with a firmer tone on the head, nor is it likely that there will be so long a share in all that the President T. H. Scott is disposed to accord to their proposition. Those who understand the value of the Valley road to the Penns. never once doubted that any other course would be pursued. It has been insured that the Baltimore and Ohio road made a private bid for the Allegheny Valley road, and in case it was forced to a public sale that they would be bidders.

Vanderbilt with the Valley and its connections could make it a profitable road, and promote a very considerable trade between this city and Philadelphia. As regards the latter it is likely, even in the event of the Valley passing out of the hands of the present company, that no reduction could ever be effected without which the Valley would not be worth a dollar to the Pennsylvania for the construction of the branch and to the Penns. road, a fact which would seem to them to be of the utmost importance. Mr. Bennett's is a friend of the Allegheny Valley railroad, and counsels with the Reading and Pennsylvania companies. The directors of the Valley and branch roads consider a sale at less than cost of the Penns. road and of superior grade. In the event of the Valley being a through road, the oil trade prefer sending it in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio, as a freight route. The fact that Vanderbilt is back of it would certainly be greatly benefited. This city, as a source of traffic, is of little account, but Texas and Cherokee stock were again in demand during the week, and what was here sold at from 34 to 34½ this week. The bulk of cattle has ranged very much within the past two or three weeks fully ½ ₩ lb.

Trade left in the sales-tale week were 3 cars for shipment to Philadelphia, 3 to New York, 2 cars to country dealers and 1 car to local dealers. The following were the receipts: 15 cars Cleveland & Pittsburg; 4 cars Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; 1 car Ohio & Mississippi; 20

HOME NEWS.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning a child seven years old by the name of Maggie Williams, while sliding down the banisters at her parents' residence, No. 45, Liberty street, fell from the second flight to the lower story, and was seriously injured. At first it was thought the child's neck was broken but on the arrival of a physician he informed the anxious parents that it had only received a concussion of the brain. The child was still living last evening.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Chief Clark, of Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon saw three men in a street car, offering to sell a lady's gold watch. He notified officer Mackrell, who arrested them and took them to the lock-up. One of the prisoners who gave his name as Patrick Mulhern, claimed that the watch had been sent to him by his sister. It is, however, thought that it may have been stolen from some sufferer by the flood. The watch is numbered 18 119, and has attached to it a coral chain and seal.

Assaulted by Roughs.

On Saturday night, as two gentlemen named Devlin and Reardon were walking along Penn street, they were attacked at the corner of Twenty-eighth street by a large crowd of roughs, and severely beaten. The assault was entirely unprovoked, as neither of the men had been guilty of the least indiscretion of any kind. They had missed the last car and were walking home, when attacked. Both were injured about the head and to-day carry disfigured countenances. It is said that a policeman who was called on to arrest the offenders, instead of doing his duty, replied that not having seen the affair he could make no arrests, and also advised Devlin and Reardon to hunt their assailants up and whip them.

Stealing Steel.

For some time past the Superintendent in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail road yards has been annoyed by parties stealing scrap steel from the premises, and he has at last determined to put a stop to it. On Saturday an information was made before Alderman McMasters by James T. Armstrong and H. H. Aelbrum, employees of the railroad, against Joseph Armstroug, Daniel Clowers, Catherine Bryan, Jas. Weller, Agnes Crawford, May Hartman, Dasie Donovan, Kate Rogers, Lizzie Rogers, Hannah Long, Charles Long, George Crawford and Cora Crawford, charging them with larceny in stealing and carrying away scrap steel to the amount of ten dollars, the property of their employers. Warrants were issued and Joseph Armstrong and Dan Clowers were lodged in jail in default of bail. The officers are on the track of the balance of the party.

New Election Districts.

On Saturday morning the following orders were issued in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

And now, to wit: August 1, 1874, on application of divers citizens of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, the Court order and direct that said ward be divided into convenient election districts, as follows:

First district.—All that certain part of said ward, commencing at the northeast corner of Grant and Diamond streets, running along Grant street to Strawberry alley, thence along south side of Strawberry alley to Webster street, thence across Webster street to Tunnel street, thence along the south side of Tunnel street to Wylie avenue, thence along the west side of said Wylie avenue to High street, thence along the south side of High street to Old avenue, thence along Old avenue and Diamond street to the place of beginning.

Second district.—To comprise the remainder of the said Fifth ward.

And the Court do further appoint the following officers for said districts:

District No. 1.—A. B. Hayden Assessor; James Powers, Judge; Jeremiah Sullivan, Inspector; Thos. B. Hunt, Inspector.

District No. 2.—John J. O'Brien, Assessor; W. C. Rafferty, Judge; Wm. M. Lewis, Inspector; Owen McGarvey, Inspector.

BY THE COURT.

SECOND WARD ALLEGHENY.

And now 1st of August, 1874, on application made, the Court appoint the following election officers in the several election districts of the Second Ward, city of Allegheny:

District No. 1—Judge, Robert L. Thompson; Inspectors, James H. Mundee and R. T. Rodney; Election Assessor, Alfred Sterret.

District No. 2—Judge, Thomas Ward; Inspectors, Thos. Pepperday and W. F. Farley; Election Assessor, Findley Mellwaine.

District No. 3—Judge, Samuel Baker; Inspectors, Wm. Crider, Pierce Sinnott.

District No. 4—Judge, Samuel R. Williams; Inspectors, David Jones, D. F. Patterson; Election Assessor, Samuel Wood, Jr.

BY THE COURT.

GOING FOR GAMBLERS.

The Gentlemen of the "Keerds" Called Upon to Explain.

Saturday morning information was made before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, by John Kelly, against John McKee, Wm. Reems and Irving Redpath, for maintaining gambling houses. The prosecutor in his information sets forth that the first defendant has an establishment on Smithfield street, and the other two a concern on Third avenue. McKee and Reems were arrested and gave bail for a hearing, but Redpath, at last accounts, had not been heard from.

CARRIED OFF THE RECEIPTS.

How the Company at the Olympic Theatre Were Disappointed.

The company employed at the Olympic Theatre, owing to financial escape by its late Manager, received no salaries for the past two weeks. In order to raise some money for the performers and also other help hired at the establishment, a benefit was given on Saturday night. Quite a number of variety-people volunteered their services for the occasion and the house was comfortably filled. The persons who were expecting the proceeds of the entertainment to obtain sufficient funds to pay their hotel bills, and to leave the city, were, of course delighted that their friends turned out so numerously. But their hopes were doomed to be disappointed. When the performance was over they repaired to the box office to settle up with the man who had been selling tickets. The obliging treasurer had, however, disappeared and taken with him the entire receipts of the performance.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Woman in a Fit of Insanity Cuts Her Throat—Her Recovery Doubtful.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a woman named McCord, who resides on Eighteenth street, between Penn avenue and the Allegheny Valley Railroad made a very determined attempt at suicide, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was discovered by some of the inmates of the house before she had accomplished her purpose, though not until she had inflicted injuries, which it is feared may be attended with fatal results. It is stated that Mrs. McCord has for some time past been suffering from fits of insanity. One way in which her malady has shown itself has been by the expressed belief that certain parties had determined to hang her and that the scaffold for the accomplishment of their purpose was in course of erection in the neighborhood of her residence. It is supposed that her object in cutting her throat was to escape the death which to her diseased mind seemed imminent.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Woman Makes Two Attempts to Shuffle.

Yesterday at noon as officer McCollum, of the Allegheny police force, was perambulating his beat on River avenue, Allegheny, his attention was attracted by the strange manoevers of a woman, who was evidently inclining suicidewards. She was just making the plunge into the water when observed by the officer. He rushed down and a good deal of exertion succeeded in dragging her from the aqueous element and landing her high, but not dry, on the land. She gave her name as Mrs. Quigley, and said she was determined to die. Tax Officer ascertained where she lived and took her home,—on the hill, just above the place where she attempted suicide. He was met by the husband with the information that this was the second time she had made the attempt, and that it wouldn't have made much matter if she had succeeded. The officer left the family after having been assured by the unhappy woman that she would cut short her career at the first favorable opportunity.

A FOOT RACE.

Officer Scott Carries the Bells.

Officer Scott, the light weight of the Allegheny police force, enjoyed an exhilarating foot race yesterday afternoon. It came about in this way. He had a warrant for the arrest of Amos Lehrkopf, who is charged with stealing a number of hides from the "shindery" of Dr. Czarnecki. The officer was taking a Sabbath saunter in the region of North East Park, when his visual orbits were dazzled by the sight of the man with the German countenance. The recognition was mutual as to personality but not mutual as to pleasure, for when the officer turned his prow, and bore down upon Mr. Lehrkopf, that gentleman, with an unwillingness to be arrested, "lit out" in an opposite direction. Officer Scott, however, was not the kind of a man, to have his acquaintance thus stricken without an apology at least, and so he girded up his loins and with a velocity only rarely seen, gave chase, followed in the wake of the retreating Teuton. On these classic racers flew until James street was reached, when the Teutonic wind failed, and the officer reached for Amos and the latter would have it, "folded him to his manly bosom with delirious joy." Amos is now in the lock up, awaiting an introduction to Mayor Fleming.

TWO DEATHS.

Drowned Beneath a Barge—Death from Heart Disease.

On Friday evening David Phadungan, in company with a friend, started on an improvised raft from a point on the Allegheny river to reach Woods' run. When they got as far as the Point the raft was carried by the current to Saw Mill run, where it was drawn under a number of coal barges, and Phadungan was drowned. The body was recovered at five o'clock on Saturday evening, and yesterday the Coroner held an inquest, a verdict of accidental drowning being rendered. Deceased was twenty-three years of age and resided on McClurg avenue, in the Eleventh ward of Allegheny.

Yesterday Wm. Deitschley was sitting in Dugan's stable on Hamlin street, in the rear of No. 94 Sheffield street, Allegheny, talking to his brother, when he suddenly complained of feeling weak and unwell. The complaint had hardly been uttered before Deitschley fell dead. At the inquest held by Coroner McGrath a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. Deitschley was twenty-nine years of age, unmarried, and resided in the Fifth ward, Allegheny.

THE LOSSES.

A List of Those Who Lost Property.

The Returns to the Relief Committee—The Losses as Estimated by the Sufferers—A Record from Official Sources.

The books of the Relief Committee contain up to Saturday night, the following record of losses of property sustained by those who were "in the flood" in the Butchers Run District. The Committee have been carefully compiling this statement for the double purpose of ascertaining the exact loss to property, and as a guide to them in extending relief. They have, in every case, where it was necessary, extended assistance and have thus tendered relief to over one hundred families, but their record is not yet perfected. They have been enabled, however, to go over about three fourths of the territory, and the following record is the result of their efforts.

Samuel McIlvaney, lived at No. 212 East street, has a wife and eight children. Lost all he had.

Berry Frew lived on the Fitcher property, near the toll gate, on East street, and has a wife and one child. Lost very nearly all he had.

Andrew Davis, colored, lost everything he had.

Mrs. Nickola lost sons of her things.

Mike Grant lived in Pleasant Valley, has wife and two children. Lost nearly all he had.

Wm. Senlich lived on East street, has wife and five children. Lost all.

George Jenny, a barber, on Spring Garden avenue; lost all his stock, valued at about $15.

Frederick Winkler, a rag peddler, lived on Spring Garden avenue; loss about $25.

John Winkler, a rag peddler; lost his wife and all he had.

Valentine Benser, a grocer at No. 144 Chestnut street, has a wife and three children; lost 4 horses, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, household furniture, stock of groceries and clothing, and his stable.

Michael Paul and wife, lived in the rear of 164 Chestnut street; lost household furniture and cow-hen. Estimated loss $600.

Nicholas Baum, wife and two children, lived at No. 25 Spring Garden avenue. Lost all furniture and clothing.

Daniel Helm, wife and two children, lived at No. 19 Spring Garden avenue Lost about $100 worth of furniture.

Jacob Fortenbach, lived at 206 East street. Damage to house and furniture $175.

John Engel, wife and five children, No. 204 East street. Estimated loss on furniture and house $300.

Wm. Fortenbach, loss in clothing $37.

Jacob Babst, 190 East street, lost 3 mules, 1 cow and clothing. Loss $900.

Conrad Doerfinger and 7 children. Lost all his furniture.

Ferdinand Kilmayer, lives on Long alley. Lost all his furniture.

C. Hockel, 58 Centre street. Lost all his furniture and his horse.

Mr. Farth, lived in Church alley. Lost all his furniture.

Mrs. Walter, 56 Spring Garden avenue. Lost all her furniture worth $300.

Mrs. Anson, Chestnut street. Loss on house and furniture.

Gottleib Voegeley, three children, No. 190 East street. Lost $100 worth household goods.

Jacob Rieskranz, loss $500 on stock in his liquor store.

F. Doenhim, O'Hara street. Estimated loss $200.

Adam Peisches, O'Hara street. Estimated loss $100. Has wife and two children.

John Z mmerly, 178 Madison avenue. Estimated loss, $500.

Mr. Pathips, O'Hara street. Estimated loss, $175.

Mr. Fickenemeyer, 45 Centre street. Estimated loss, $400.

John Weidner, wife and child, 34 O'Hara street. Loss on groceries and house furniture, $1,200.

Ferd. Eck, Chestnut street. Loss in lumber, household furniture and buildings, $2,500.

Peter Sauer, 46 Centre street. Lost house and furniture, $1,200.

Mr. Schuetz, 4 Spring Garden avenue. House and furniture damaged $500.

Henry Wagner, cooper, Chestnut street. Loss $50.

Max Geiger, had a wife and two children. Lost all his effects.

John Blind & Co., painters, Spring Garden avenue; loss $100.

John Blind, 202 Spring Garden avenue; loss $250.

Jacob Seifert, 13 Spring Garden avenue, cigar maker; loss $300.

Henry Holderman, 29 Center street, house and all his furniture.

Mr. Vogel, has a wife and three children, lost everything. 54 Centre street.

Jacob Knechel, has a wife and two children—two of whom were drowned; lost all his goods.

Joseph Merdtum, No 32 Centre street, has a wife and two children; lost two children and all his property.

Adolph Metz, wife and three children, O'Hara street. Loss on house $1,500.

Charles Hartman lost furniture and a horse. Loss $300.

Christ. Kellmer, No. 63, Spring Garden avenue. Loss, $440.

Val. Peterlines, Ohio street, two frame houses worth $4,000 broken down.

Henry Taurner, wife and 4 children. Spring Garden avenue. Lost all he had.

E. D. Murphey, No. 223 East street. Loss $175.

Bert & Son, 142 Spring Garden avenue. Loss on tobacco, furniture, &c., $2,000.

Mary Steener and two children, Centre street. Lost all she had.

Franz Pauler, 45 Spring Garden avenue. Damage to house $400.

Wm. Leffeldier, wife and 2 children. Lost his furniture.

J. G Walther, corner Chestnut and O'Hara streets. Damage to house, &c., $1,000.

Theo. Lampus, No. 55 Spring Garden avenue, tobacco store. Damage to stock, clothing, &c., $400.

Galles Streidenberger, No. 39 Spring Garden avenue. lost $70.

Joseph Maurer, No. 61 Spring Garden avenue. Loss and damage to furniture $400.

G. G. Friedrich, No. 32 Centre street. Lost one child. Damage to furniture and stable $50

B. Harver, No. 15 O'Hara street. Wife and seven children. Lost house, stable, cows and wagons. Estimated loss $2 700.

Christ Hock, No. 59 Spring Garden avenue. Lost all clothes and furniture, $400.

Joseph Reb, North avenue. Lost three horses and four wagons damaged. Estimated loss $600.

Henry Gimper, 196 East street lost one horse and three wagons. House and stable also damaged. Estimated damage $1,000.

George Garies, Chestnut street, shoe store, loss of stock and household goods. Estimated loss $1,400.

Thomas Breninger, 37 O'Hara street, has a wife and six children, lost all his clothing and furniture, and house much damaged. Estimated loss $3 000.

Reinard Winkhaus, Concord street, all his furniture and clothing. Loss estimated at $400

George Kennedy, No. 56 Center street. House damaged $300.

R. Helford. 210 East street. Loss of furniture and money $200.

Edward Ilk, 180 East street; has a wife and three children; lost all his goods.

Conrad Schaeffer, 214 East street; loss on furniture $150

Casper Rahn, tavern, Chestnut street; loss $1,000.

Wm. Herderman, East street, trimming store, lost all